THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1065.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of *Joseph Anthony*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against Joseph Anthony, late merchant of the city of Richmond, but now of the county of Henrico, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 18th and on Friday the 24th days of this present month (December) and on Tuesday the 25th day of January, 1803, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 10, 1802.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

TAKEN up by RICHARD G. LIPSCOMB, on Stanton River, near Morton's Ferry, the 22d October, 1802, a black and white STEER: his head and face nearly white, about four or five years old, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and some thing like an overkeel in the left. Appraised to 15 dollars. 3tl

---

Charles Irving's Estate.

THE Estate of Charles Irving, dec'd. and all power over the same, having been lately committed to the subscribers, by an order of Albemarle court, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that they have employed William H. Cabell, attorney at law, to transact all the business of the said estate. He alone is authorized to receive payment of debts due to the said estate, to make sales or contracts, or to do any act obligatory upon the said estate. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make them known to the said Wm. H. Cabell. Letters addressed to him in Richmond, during the months of December and January next, and afterwards in Warminster, Amherst county, will be duly attended to.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughs.

Nov. 25, 1802.

Mr. James Worrell

Presents his respectful compliments to his patrons in Richmond and its vicinity, and begs to apologize for having delayed longer than hertofore, the opening of his

Dancing School.

HIS other engagements, from their great increase, have prevented his paying his respects sooner. He has now the pleasure to inform them, that he intends to commence his teaching on Friday the 7th of January, 1803, at the former place.

Dec. 15, 1802. tf

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the first day of January next, before the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond,

16 likely Negroes,

CONSISTING OF

MEN, Women and Children, the greater part of them valuable house servants. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, from whom bond and approved security to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required—by

THOMAS STRACHAN,
Administrator of
Doctor *Peter Strachan*, dec.

Richmond, 9th Dec. 1802. eptds.

N. B. The sale of the said negroes being postponed, they will, on the day above mentioned, be offered for HIRE, for the ensuing year.

Dec. 23, 1802.

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

Will be Sold,

At twelve months credit, on the 11th day of January next,

All the ESTATE,

(Negroes excepted,) of the late William Norvell, dec'd. of James-City county.

THE Sale will be at the late dwelling house of the decedent, and will continue from day to day until all is sold. The real estate consists of three plantations, with a mill annexed to one of them. The first, his mansion plantation, contains about four hundred acres, more or less, and has a good dwelling house thereon, with six rooms and a passage; all necessary out houses and a good garden. The second, an Island on Chickahomany, contains four or five hundred acres, more or less, with an overseer's house and necessary houses for a farmer. The last contains one hundred acres, more or less, with an excellent, well accustomed Grist Mill, just rebuilt of the best timber; the works two pair of stones, one for wheat and the other for corn. A Cotton Machine has been erected in the mill, from which considerable profit is derived. It is deemed unnecessary to give a minute description of these lands; it will only be said that they are as fertile as the lands in the neighborhood, and that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Allen, living on the premises, will shew them to any person disposed to view them. The personal estate is a considerable one, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, a good Chariot, and a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

At the same time will be hired out, about fourteen likely NEGROES, from 17 to 22 years of age.

By the Will of Mr. Norvell, about 50 of his Negroes are directed to be bound out. Those who wish to take any of them, are requested to apply to the subscriber. Bond, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers, by

WM. LIGHTFOOT, *Ex'or.*

James City, Dec. 16, 1802.

Will certainly be Sold,

For cash, on the 25th day of January next, at Mr. Patrick Fowler's Tavern, in Hanover-Town,

30 likely Slaves,

CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children—the greater part of them young women and men. There are two valuable sawyers amongst them.

Mann Page.
Charles C. Page.

December 28, 1802.

JUST RECEIVED BY

Bartlett Still,

A Consignment of the following Articles to be sold for Cash—viz:

30 pieces superfine 4-4 Irish Linens.

100 pieces Callicoes and Cambricks, Muslins.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEAS.

Writing and Printing Paper.

Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar.

Richmond, Dec. 14, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the first Monday in next month, being Henrico court day, at the court-house of the said county, 207 and an half acres of

LAND,

LYING in the county of Charles City, on Morris's Creek, which was late the property of Daniel Nicolson, deceased, and surrounded by the lands of William Greaves, and which land was conveyed by John Nicolson to Miles Selden sheriff of Henrico, according to law, upon the said Nicolson's taking the benefit of the oath of an insolvent debtor when confined in the jail of the said county, under an execution issued from the court of the said county by Nathaniel Bowe against him.

B. SHEPPARD, Deputy for
MILES SELDEN, Sh'ff. H. C.

December 10, 1802.

Hat and Shoe Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Richmond and Manchester, and the public in general, the subscriber respectfully informs them, that he has lately received, and now on hand a good and general assortment of ENGLISH and NEW-YORK manufactured,

Hats & Shoes,

FOR SALE, at the first house below the Eagle-Tavern, sign of the Cock'd Hat.

D. J. Burr.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1802. tf

VIRGINIA:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of chancery for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Flemming Gaines, ex'or of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs.

And

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom, are infants, Defendents.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 3d of January next, at the vendue office of the subscribers,

Two Negro Men,

MARK and DAVY.

PROSSER and MONCURE,
Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 3, 1802.

For London, direct,

The new substantial SHIP

Monticello,

JOHN WILSON, master,—burthen seven hundred hogsheads of Tobacco, now lying at Broadway, and has three-fourths of her cargo engaged.—For freight of the remainder, or passage, apply to Messrs. *John Cunningham & Co.* of Richmond, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Petersburg, Dec. 9, 1802.

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

IN Mecklenburg county, containing 326 acres, adjoining the lands of Edward Mayo and the land formerly owned by me on Roanoak River. I will sell it all together or in parcels, as may suit purchasers. Mr. Charles Hudson, who lives near the land, will shew it to any person or persons inclined to purchase. If not sooner sold, I shall attend at Mecklenburg April court next, to treat with any person or persons inclined to purchase.

This land was conveyed to me in trust by the late Col. William Mayo, of Powhatan county, deceased, to secure a certain debt therein mentioned, which deed is among the records of the general court of this commonwealth; and Col. Mayo by his last will and testament, has devised the same lands to my disposal, for the same purposes, with a power to pass the same right and title which he himself could have done.

I am authorised by the executrix of Col. Mayo to offer for sale a tract of LAND on Little Deep Creek in Powhatan county, containing about thirty acres, on which is a valuable mill seat, known by the name of Sallee's. Mrs. Catharine Mayo, the sole executrix, is empowered to sell this land. Terms may be known on application to her, and the land will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase by Daniel Mayo, jun. Seth Ligon, and David Owen, or either of them, as they reside in the neighbourhood.

M. CARRINGTON.

December 20, 1802. 3t

Bank of Alexandria,

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the court-house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of the said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURGEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Alexandria, December 15.

TO BE HIRED,

FOR the ensuing year, a good GARDENER and his WIFE—also an excellent HOSTLER, and a female HOUSE-SERVANT. Apply to

John Brockenbrough.

December 28, 1802.

Negroes for Sale.

I will sell, at public auction, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Tuesday the 22d of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, between forty and fifty

Very likely Negroes;

YOUNG men, Boys, Young women, Girls and Children. Cash, upland Tobacco at the market cash price of that day, or approved negotiable bills on Alexandria, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York, at sixty days, will be received in payment.

Carter Beverley.

Elkwood, Culpeper county,
Dec. 20, 1802. tlF

NOTICE

In the case of *Edward Broaddus*,
A Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled, "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against *Edward Broaddus*, merchant, of the county of Albemarle, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 1st and on Wednesday the 5th days of January, 1803, and on Wednesday the 2d day of February ensuing, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond; at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

A STABLE,

Near the Basin,

HAVING two apartments, and sufficiently large to hold six horses. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

Dec. 28th, 1802.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME

PHÆTON,

WITH plated harness, and a pair of strong young BAY HORSES, which if not previously disposed of at private sale, will positively be sold for cash, at the office of the subscribers, on Tuesday the 4th January.

Taylor & Brown.

Dec. 27, 1802. tf

CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1802.

THE MINT.

Mr. Randolph rose in order to renew a motion which he had made yesterday, and on which [being called to the door when some objections were urged against it] he was surprized to find himself in a small minority. Understanding that the refusal to resolve itself into a committee of the whole on his motion for abolishing the mint, was the effect of a desire on the part of the house to receive the report of the director of that institution for the past year, he would endeavor to shew that the house were already in possession of competent information, and that it could not be affected by any communication which the head of that department might make. If this were a subject novel to the house and of an undigested nature, he should readily acknowledge his motion to have been premature; nor would it, under those circumstances, have been submitted to the House. But on examination it would appear that the subject had been matured during the last session;—that information of the most satisfactory nature had been received from the director; and a bill actually passed the house. *That* information, if it were not in the recollection of every member of the house, was accessible to all of them. It stated explicitly, that the machinery would not last, without repair, longer than another year: this he presumed had not renewed itself: that the horses were so old that it would be necessary at the end of the year to replace them by others; these had not, he supposed, grown younger; that the lot was too circumscribed, and this, he imagined, had not enlarged its limits; that the expence of the institution could not by any new arrangements be reduced below 20,000 dollars. The director had not only recommended a change of the site, but the *modus operandi* of the machinery of the mint, by supplying the labor of horses by steam. Upon his information, the house had acted last session.—No general election having intervened, he must presume that no change of sentiment had taken place. He therefore thought he had a right to consider this subject as perfectly matured, and there being no other business before the house, he hoped it would be taken up; although he was not surprized at the reluctance of those gentlemen who cherished the institution as one of the insignia of sovereignty, to act upon it.—This aspect of the subject could not, however, be changed by any report of the detailed operations of the mint. He, therefore, moved that the house agreeably to the order of the day, resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution to repeal so much of the laws on the subject of the mint as relate to the *establishing* of a mint.

Mr. Gregg considered the motion to go into the discussion of the subject at this time premature. He was among those members, who were not present at the late period of the last session when the repealing act passed, having previously retired from

the houſe. It would be recollected that the appointed time for the director of the mint to make his annual report was the firſt Monday in January.—That period is ſo near, that he tho't it moſt adviſable not to proceed to act on the ſubject, until poſſeſſion of the information that document might furniſh. Though the inſtitution had not been conſidered as having operated much to the public good, yet the operation of it during the laſt year may perhaps change their opinions reſpecting it. He, therefore, moved to poſtpone the conſideration of the motion to the ſecond Monday in January.

Mr. Smilie ſaid he did not concur in opinion with his colleague. If members were abſent when this ſubject was acted upon, it was their own faults; and that circumſtance was certainly no argument for delay.—Did he, however, believe that any new information could rationally be expected from the report of the director of the mint, he ſhould not be for taking up the ſubject now. But of this he had no expectation. At preſent there was no buſineſs before the Houſe. The committees appointed would ſoon make their reports, and then the houſe would be engaged with other ſubjects, to the neglect of this. Let us then, ſaid he, take up this ſubject now, enter upon its diſcuſſion, and if in the progreſs of our enquiries, we want information, it will be then time enough to poſtpone it.

Mr. Southard was in favor of the poſtponement. There were now preſent a number of gentlemen not members at the period of diſcuſſion during the laſt ſeſſion. They have no documents, and cannot be correctly informed. He ſaw no advantage in entering upon the diſcuſſion at this time, as new and additional information may be received from the report of the director. It had been ſaid there was no buſineſs before the Houſe, but there was buſineſs; there was a bill upon their table; why not take that up and act upon it?

Mr. Randolph called for the reading of a document that would throw clear and full light upon the ſubject; not light of that fleeting kind that may be derived from an an annual report. From this document ſufficient information could be had to convince any member that we might act as well now as at any other time.

The Clerk read a report from the director of the mint, received during the laſt ſeſſion, ſtating the real and perſonal property attached to the mint, that the machinery might laſt for one year, that the horſes may laſt a year; that to conduct the operations of the mint to advantage ſteam ſhould be uſed inſtead of horſes; that the lot on which the mint is erected was too ſmall; and that a leſs annual ſum than ſeventeen or eighteen thouſand dollars would not provide for the eſtabliſhment.

Mr. Griſwold obſerved that he was informed yeſterday by a gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, not now in his place that the coins iſſued the current year would exceed in value 500,000 dollars. He did not ſtate this from his own knowledge. But if it ſhould appear, from the report of the director, to be the fact, he thought it would ſatisfy every member, that though the eſtabliſhment was an expence to the treaſury, yet it was no expence to the nation; for the exportation of bullion to that amount, to be coined, and the importation of it thereafter would coſt at leaſt 5 per cent.

Mr. Randolph ſaid he would ſtate a fact, which was, that notwithſtanding all the iſſues from the mint, no member ſees a coin. For himſelf he had not ſeen a piece of gold coined in the mint for two years. This, he conſidered, a ſufficient anſwer to the remarks of the gentleman laſt up.

Mr. Lowndes ſaid the remark of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) was not correct, as he had ſeen many pieces of American coin. But he could aſſign a ſatisfactory reaſon for the appearance of ſo little gold in ordinary circulation. It was the practice of the banks to count over once a month the ſpecie in their vaults. This trouble was conſiderably leſſened by depoſiting gold inſtead of ſilver. He had been credibly aſſured that there was now in the vaults of the banks of the United States gold in eagles, and half eagles to the amount of two millions of dollars.

Mr. Dennis was not for precipitating meaſures. He was one of thoſe who were in favor of a ſerious and candid enquiry into the merits of the inſtitution. He was not in favor of retaining it merely as an emblem of ſovereignty. He believed that the ſun riſing would ſet, and he believed alſo that the independence and ſovereignty of the nation could be as well preſerved without as with the mint. But he believed it proper to receive information that would enable them to decide whether the inſtitution, ſo far from being uſeleſs, may not be uſeful and profitable.—They were not prepared to ſay whether the copper coinage at leaſt ſhould not be retained. From ſome information received the laſt ſeſſion, that department of the eſtabliſhment appeared to be profitable.

Mr. Dennis ſaid that, if, on full enquiry, the eſtabliſhment appeared to be a drain on the treaſury, he ſhould be for abolifhing it; but he would not, on immature information, be for abolifhing an inſtitution, coeval with the government, and founded on good reaſons. The reaſons adduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) were inſufficient; ſo far as related to the horſes, he believed there were only four employed, and the purchaſe of four freſh ones would be a very unimportant conſideration.

Another argument was drawn from the ſmallneſs of the lot on which the mint ſtands. Though it might be better conducted on a more extenſive lot, yet he was not ſatisfied, notwithſtanding preſent diſadvantages, that it might not be profitably conducted at leaſt ſo far as regarded a copper coinage. For theſe reaſons he thought it proper to wait a few days, in order to receive information that would enable them to underſtand the points on which their deciſion may ultimately turn.

Mr. Huger aſſigned his reaſons for being in favor of a poſtponement, coincident with thoſe already given. He conſidered it proper to wait until the director's report was received. They could then avail themſelves of the experience of another year, under auſpices more favorable, perhaps, than thoſe of preceding years. He thought it proper to wait, that they might ſee whether there had not been more economy than uſual in the expences of the laſt year.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr. Gregg's motion to poſtpone the ſubject till the 2d Monday in January, and carried—Ayes 47—Noes 28.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made a favorable report on the petition of John Holland, which was referred to the committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Lewis, his ſecretary, imparting to the Houſe the information requeſted reſpecting the violation on the part of Spain of the treaty between the United States and that nation.

The meſſage is as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

"I now tranſmit a report from the Secretary of State, with the information requeſted in your reſolution of the 17th inſt.

"In making this communication, I deem it proper to obſerve, that I was led by the regard due to the rights and intereſts of the United States, and to the juſt ſenſibility of the portion of our fellow-citizens, more immediately affected by the irregular proceeding at New-Orleans; not to loſe not a moment in cauſing every ſtep to be taken which the occaſion claimed from me: being equally aware of the obligation to maintain, in all caſes, the rights of the union, and to employ, for that purpoſe, thoſe juſt and honorable means which be long to the character of the United States.

"TH: JEFFERSON.

"Dec, 22, 1802."

The meſſage is accompanied by letters from our Conſul at New-Orleans—the Proclamation of the Intendant—a letter from the governor of the Miſſiſſippi Territory to the Secretary of State, encloſing a letter written to the governor of Louiſiana—and a letter from the governor of Kentucky to the preſident.

Mr. T. Morris ſubmitted a reſolution, inſtructing the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire whether any and what alterations are neceſſary in the act ſupplementary to the act laying a direct tax.

He ſtated his object to be the poſtponement of the time of ſelling lands for the non-payment of taxes; the neceſſity of which aroſe from the confuſed manner in which the aſſeſſment had been made in that part of the ſtate (New-York,) which he repreſented.

Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill,

"*To allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New-Orleans; and therein to amend the act entituled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.*

"*Be it enacted*, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That "the debentures or drawbacks of duties on goods, wares, and merchandize which have been exported from the U. States, previous to the ſixth day of February, one thouſand eight hundred, for the port of New-Orleans, on the river Miſſiſſippi, may be paid at the reſpective offices of the cuſtoms, on the terms and conditions preſcribed by law in caſes of exportation, for the benefit of drawbacks, to any foreign port or place, other than the dominions of a foreign ſtate, immediately adjoining the United States."

Mr. S. Smith ſpoke in favor of the bill and explained the grounds on which it had been brought in, and its operation.

Mr. Elmendorf oppoſed it, and moved the riſing of the committee that it might be recommitted to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, with inſtructions to extend its proviſion to caſes wherein debentures of drawback had not been iſſued—not pledging himſelf, however, to ſupport it, even if ſo amended.

Meſſrs. S. Smith, Mitchill and Dana ſpoke againſt the committee riſing, and in favor of the bill.

Motion for the committee to riſe loſt without a diviſion.

Mr. Macon (ſpeaker) then ſpoke againſt the bill, and Mr. S. Smith replied; when the committee roſe and reported the bill without amendment.

The Houſe immediately took up the report, and on the queſtion of engroſſing the bill for a third reading, the houſe divided, ayes 34—noes 34.

The ſpeaker declaring himſelf in the negative, the bill was loſt.

The Committee of Claims reported that the prayer of the petition of Edward Barnes ought not to be granted.

Agreed to.

—

Thurſday, Dec. 23.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe the following letter, and accompanying addreſs.

Hon. Sir,

Incloſed you will receive an addreſs from the convention lately convened at this place for the purpoſe of forming a conſtitution and ſtate government for the ſeventeenth ſtate in United America, and which has been made my duty to incloſe to you, to be communicated to the honorable body over which you preſide.

With every ſentiment of reſpect,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſerv't,

EDWAD TIFFIN,

The hon. the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

—

To the Preſident and both Houſes of Congreſs of the United States.

The Convention of the ſtate of Ohio, duly appreciating the importance of a free and independent ſtate government, and impreſſed with ſentiments of gratitude to the congreſs of the United States for the prompt and deciſive meaſures taken at their laſt ſeſſion to enable the people of the North Weſtern Territory to engage from the colonial government, and to aſſume a rank among the ſiſter ſtates, beg leave to take the earlieſt opportunity of announcing to you this important event.

On this occaſion the convention cannot help expreſſing their unequivocal approbation of the meaſures purſued by the preſent adminiſtration of the general government and of both Houſes of Congreſs, in diminiſhing the public burthens, cultivating peace with all nations, and promoting the happineſs and proſperity of our country.

Reſolved, That the preſident of this convention do incloſe to the Preſident of the United States, to the Preſident of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, the foregoing addreſs.

EDWARD TIFFIN,

Preſident of the Convention.

Done in convention at Chillicothe the 27th day of November, 1802.

THOMAS SCOTT, *Secretary.*

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the above communication was referred to a ſelect committee of five.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1803

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS *INVADED,*

Notwithſtanding the declaration of rights made by the good people of Virginia, aſſembled in full and free convention, and which declares "That the freedom of the preſs is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic governments."

(CONTINUED.)

If the deciſion in the caſe of Callender and Pace ſhould prevail, the conſtruction of libels would be entirely left to magiſtrates. They will have the power of judging of the extent of the ſuppoſed libellous matter, and not a jury. The inconvenience that will hence ariſe to ſociety cannot be better deſcribed than by quoting a paragraph from Junius on this ſubject:

"If any honeſt man ſhall ſtill be inclined to leave the conſtruction of libels to the court, I would entreat him to conſider what a dreadful complication of hardſhips he impoſes upon his fellow ſubjects. In the firſt place the proſecution commences by information of an officer of the crown, not by the regular conſtitutional mode of indictment before a grand jury. As the fact is uſually admitted, or in general can eaſily be proved, the office of the petty jury is nugatory. The court then judges of the nature and extent of the offence, and determines, *ad arbitrium*, the *quantum* of the puniſhment, from a ſmall fine to a heavy one, to repeated whipping, to pillory, and unlimited impriſonment.—Cutting off ears and noſes might ſtill be inflicted by a reſolute judge."

The caſe in queſtion is even more dangerous than that which Junius ſuppoſes. For according to the opinions of the juſtices of Henrico county, a ſingle individual magiſtrate is veſted with the power of obliging any perſon whom *he may ſuſpect* about to write libellous matter, to give recognizance to an enormous amount, which recognizance will be forfeited if the perſon bound over ſhould afterwards publiſh the moſt trivial libel.

The jury ought to be the perſons entitled to judge of the extent of a libel; but according to the principles now laid down, this is left to the pleaſure of any magiſtrate; for whatever the nature of the libel may be, the whole ſum mentioned in the bond of ſecurity becomes forfeited. We ſhall ſuppoſe, for inſtance, that a perſon has given a recognizance for five thouſand dollars; this perſon afterwards accuſes ſome obſcure individual in the ſtate, of ſome inſignificant act, that he never committed, and which perhaps does not injure his reputation a ſingle cent, yet he is compelled to pay the five thouſand dollars equally as if he had libelled in the moſt ſlanderous manner the whole community. There is neither juſtice or reaſon in this ſort of doctrine.—Such a principle in law was never ſtarted before; that all libels, of every deſcription, from the moſt trifling which can be conceived, to the moſt heinous and the moſt aggravating that can be committed, ſhould receive the ſame puniſhment. For this will be preciſely the caſe, if the deſpotic doctrine laid down by Mr. Hay, his counſel and the three juſtices of Henrico county, be ſuſtained. The ſuſpected libeller is not puniſhed for what he has done, but for his future crimes. Therefore, however he may conduct himſelf, whether immoderately or with diſcretion, his puniſhment is the ſame. It is aſtoniſhing how any men verſed in law could have advanced or liſtened to ſuch abſurdities. It is pretended that many ſuch inſtances have occurred in England; but that they have been too trifling to be noticed. No attempt has ever been made in Great Britain upon the liberty of the preſs, but which has ſounded from one extremity of the kingdom to the other; and if ſuch an extraordinary inſtance as the preſent had happened, the whole world would have heard of it. It would not have been confined to Great Britain alone. Statements and reſtatements of it, would have been publiſhed in every country and in every language in Europe, where the freedom of the preſs is ſuffered. What noiſe did the trial of Woodfall make! What commotions did the perſecution of Wilkes ſtir up! Yet theſe were caſes inſignificant and paltry when compared to the preſent. No doubt but many acts equally tyrannical have been committed and are ſtill committed with regard to the preſs in other countries, where liberty is not allowed to breathe. Such a deciſion, or order, would be tho't nothing of at the preſent day in France; it would only accord with the general policy which ſeems to prevail in that country. But this deciſion in a free country ſuch as America, muſt excite not only the greateſt ſurpriſe but the moſt poignant indignation in the breaſt of every man who knows what freedom is; who underſtands the importance of the preſervation of the preſs to his perſonal liberty, and who is not ſo debaſed as to court the intereſt of party or faction.

If the preſent reſtraint upon the liberty of the preſs be ſuffered to paſs unnoticed, men in office may ſport what actions they pleaſe with impunity. No ſtrictures can either be made on their conduct, or on the meaſures of government. No individual will be ſuffered to examine into the conduct of magiſtrates or perſons holding offices under government. The lips of honeſt ſcrutiny will be ſealed up. Peculation, diſorder and immorality may triumph, without the eye of cenſure daring to behold and expoſe crimes. The citizens of the United States will be hurled inſtantaneouſly from a ſtate of virtuous freedom into the abandoned condition of ſervility. Such unqueſtionably will be the melancholy conſequences of ſuch doctrines!

The reſtraint which the ſedition act laid upon the preſs was trifling in compariſon of the preſent; nor did it affect the preſs ſo materially as was imagined; but it was found to be improper, and conſequently was repealed.

The apprehenſion of perſonal danger, & defamation of character, are circumſtances very different. It is highly neceſſary that preventive juſtice ſhould take place in the former, but not in the latter. No redreſs but what is pecuniary, can be procured for a perſonal aſſault. If a man has an eye knocked out of his head, no court or jury can replace it; but character may be repaired. Upon the conviction of the ſlanderer, the reputation of the ſlandered ſtands in the world as fair, and ſometimes higher than ever. It is therefore evident why the policy which juſtifies that men of bad fame ſhould be bound to keep the peace, is not intended to operate as a reſtraint upon words or publications.—Bodily injury, or the deſtruction of of property, are not eaſily repaired, but character ſuffers no loſs when the ſlander is proved falſe and malicious.

If the mode of binding over perſons to keep the peace and refrain from making ſtrictures on characters be found to be law, in what a ſituation will Paine, Cheetham and Duane be placed? The author of Common Senſe may return back to to France; the Clintonian editor may ſhip himſelf for Manchester; and the organ of the public Will may take his paſſage to Calcutta. Theſe defamers of morals will even be at more liberty in the countries which they have forſaken than in America if the preſent doctrine ſhould prevail. We are convinced that no circumſtance which has happened ſince the revolution will attract the public notice more than the commitment of Callender to jail. With the greateſt anxiety we wait the iſſue of this important affair, on which the liberty of the preſs depends. Not only the citizens of Europe are intereſted in it, but thouſands of Europeans who may be at this moment preparing to make America their future home. The intelligence of the event, if unpropitious to the cauſe of liberty, will be conveyed acroſs the Atlantic with more eagerneſs, and will ſtrike the embarking alien with more terror, than the ſedition and alien laws ever did.

It would ſeem that the preſent ruling party are afraid that certain ſecret matters will break forth, which may bring into diſgrace ſeveral characters who are now in high repute, or they would never have reſorted to ſuch an expedient, which they themſelves not two years ago reviled and execrated. The clamors of the democratic party during the adminiſtration of preſident Adams are certainly not forgotten. Yet in that adminiſtration no ſtretch of power was exerted by any magiſtrate or juſtice of the peace which could be compared to this. Thoſe who were accuſed of writing libels, before they received ſentence or puniſhment, were regularly tried and found guilty by juries. No propoſition was ever made to bind either printers, authors or bookſellers, from publiſhing what they pleaſed. This extraordinary attack on the freedom of the preſs was reſerved to the preſent day.

—

THE Recorder in giving the account of the deſtructive FIRE, which broke out on Tueſday morning, on Shockoe Hill, mentioned that the Letter-Bag which was received from the Poſt-Office the preceding evening, was not ſaved from the flames. In order to ſatisfy the minds of thoſe who may imagine they are ſufferers by the loſs, we take this opportunity to inform them that the mail did not arrive on Monday evening from the North, and that the Letter-carrier had only one letter by the Peterſburg Mail, which was delivered that night.—The letters that were unfortunately burnt, were addreſſed to perſons who would not take them up, not thinking them worth the poſtage. Thoſe, and ſome o-

vercharges and memorandums of the letter carrier's, were the contents of the letter bag that night. It is not usual for the postmaster to give out more letters on a night, than are delivered on the same night. The misfortune is only to the letter carrier, which is otherwise insupportable, having but very lately recovered from a long and severe sickness. It is hoped, that the benevolent and humane will not pass unnoticed his severe sufferings and loss.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THE members of the Legislature, are humbly requested to take into consideration, the policy or propriety of suffering members of the Executive Council, to officiate as practising lawyers. There are several reasons to be opposed to it; the first is, they come forward with advantages greatly superior to their brethren, by the certain salaries which they receive, and by the impression which the honorable office which they fiill is sure to make.

Next, the executive are considered as a tribunal, which is to correct and punish all subordinate officers of the government, for improper conduct or negligence.—The members of Council, therefore, are pre-eminent to the magistrates, from hence it is evident, that if one of the council should behave so badly in his character of lawyer, as to merit punishment from a county or city court, that the individuals of the court might suppose it hazardous to make the attempt.

A third reason is, that a majority of the members of the council being lawyers, and having engagements in the courts, have not as much time to examine and understand the public interests as if this was not the case.

The writer of this thinks that there ought to be an express legal provision, declaring that no member of the Executive, during his continuance in that office, ought to appear as counsel in any court or case.

The gentlemen of the Council to whom this applies have no right to complain because, if they prefer to follow their profession they can resign and do so; if on the other hand they prefer to be members of the Executive, they ought to abandon their practice.

Mr. A. Davis,

I OBSERVE in your paper of the 29th inst. a statement of the proceedings of last Friday, at the Court-House, in which it is mentioned, that I had been applied to by Mr. George Hay for a warrant against James T. Callender, and had refused to grant it.

Mr. George Hay did apply to me for a warrant, or to use his own words, *demanded it.* I informed Mr. Hay that it was a new case, and that I had my doubts whether such a warrant could legally be granted; that I must have time to consider the subject, and obtain the best legal opinion I could; that if I should be convinced that I ought to grant it, I certainly would do so. Mr. Hay then read the Act of Assembly in the Revised Code, page 100, and insisted that by that law, I was authorized to grant the warrant, but that if I had any doubts, Mr. M'Rae (who was then present) would give me his advice. Mr. M'Rae gave it as his opinion, that I had power to grant the warrant; however, as I was determined not to do an act which appeared to be of such consequence, before I had taken sufficient time to consider, and also to get the best advice I was capable of procuring, I told Mr. Hay that I would not grant the warrant until I had consulted the States' Attorney, Mr. William Marshall, who was, in my opinion, the most proper person for magistrates to apply to, when they were at a loss in points of law.

In less than half an hour after Mr. Hay left me, I called upon Mr. Marshall and informed him of the application that had been made by Mr. Hay, and also of the answer I had given him. Mr. Marshall observed, that he was not surprised that I required time to consider a subject of such importance; that it was a new case, and such as he never could have supposed would come before any magistrate in the United States; that he must himself take time to examine authorities on the subject, before he would give me his opinion, but that his present impression was, that it would be an illegal act.

After parting with Mr. Marshall, I called on Mr. George W. Smith, who has always given me his friendly advice upon application. I stated the case to Mr. Smith, and informed him of the answer I had given to Mr. Hay; he in a most friendly manner, expressed his approbation of my conduct, and said that he had no hesitation in declaring that it was his opinion, that a warrant could not legally be granted, and advised me not to do it. I then applied to Mr. James Rind, who agreed exactly in opinion with Mr. Smith.

Before my return home I again applied to Mr. Marshall, his answer was, that he had considered the subject, and that his opinion was—that it would be an illegal act, and that I ought not to grant the warrant.

On my return home I was informed by my clerk, that Mr. Hay had called at the compting-house and desired him to inform me, that I need not give myself any more trouble in the business, as he had obtained a warrant.

I have however, since that time, consulted almost all the lawyers in Richmond, who have declared their opinions to correspond with those of the gentlemen mentioned above.

My motive for troubling the public, is merely to state facts, which I have reason to believe are not properly understood.

JOHN FOSTER.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District

December 9, 1802.

Henry Banks, *Plaintiff,*

AGAINST

David Campbell, Wm. M'Whann, administrators of Patrick Carnes, dec'd. John M'Queen and James Warrington, *Defendants.* } In Chancery.

ON the motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered, that one of the commissioners of this court do examine, state and settle all matters and accounts between the parties in the cause and make report thereof to the court, stating such matter specially, that either may require or he think fit.

A Copy—Teste,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clk.

Commissioner's Office,

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Tuesday the 22d day of February next, for carrying into effect the within decretal order, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with copies of the court papers, and their accounts ready for examination and settlement.

WM. HAY, M. C.

December 22.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

December 9, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

Henry Banks, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Pheneas Miller and Catherine his wife, who was widow and executrix of Nathaniel Greene, dec'd. and who reside in the state of Georgia, Edward Rutledge, a citizen of the state of South Carolina, Jeremiah Wadsworth, a citizen of the state of Connecticut, which said Rutledge and Wadsworth are executors of the said Nathaniel Greene, dec'd. James Warrington, a citizen of the state of South Carolina, who is agent and representative of Harris and Blackford, late merchants of Charleston in South Carolina, Ebenezer John Collett, of the kingdom of Great Britain, surviving partner of Newcomband Collett, William Burnett, of the state of New-Jersey, heir at law and representative of Icabod Burnett, dec'd. John M'Queen, who resides in some part of the kingdom of Spain, David Campbell and William M'Whann, citizens of the state of South Carolina or Georgia, administrators, &c. of Patrick Carnes, dec'd. and John Steele, esq a citizen of the state of Pennsylvania, and comptroller of the treasury of the United States, Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered, that one of the commissioners of this court do examine, state and settle all matters and accounts between the parties in this cause, and make report thereof to the court, stating such matter specially, that either party may require, or he may think fit.

A Copy—Teste,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clk.

Commissioners' Office,

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Tuesday the 22d day of February next, for carrying into effect the within decretal order, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with copies of the court papers and their accounts ready for examination and settlement.

WM. HAY, M. C.

December 22.

Richmond, (Vir.) Dec. 25, 1802.

The foregoing order relates to circumstances of very great importance, not only to the United States, but to all the parties. It has cost me a great deal of trouble, much expence and personal inconvenience to bring the case even to this state.

Some of the defendants have substituted calumny instead of applause, abuse instead of thanks, and avaricious cupidity instead of truth and justice.

Many persons who will see this publication, will understand what are the purposes to which the pursuit will be extended. Among these there are some who will perceive that their interests or characters will be not only very nearly approached, but endangered, and that they may not hereafter plead surprise, the foregoing order will be published in several other papers, in different places.

The person who was most conspicuous in these transactions, has been long dead. There were and are individuals who found it expedient, in order to succeed in their own designs, not only to draw a veil over the timely and important services which he rendered to his country, but also to smother the very recollection of them, by falsehood and imposture. He was dear to me. I owe to his memory a vindication, and though it has been long delayed, it has never been forgotten. But as the following letter, written to him by General Greene, in the glowing warmth of truth and gratitude, will establish more than could be done at this time, by the publication of a volume, I shall at present be content with the impressions which it cannot fail to make.

Head Quarters, Dec. 25, 1782.

Dear Sir,

The comfortable condition in which you have put the army from the large supply of blankets, and clothing furnished it, claims my particular acknowledgments; for although I expect the public will make you a reasonable compansation, yet as you were the only person who had the will and the means to *serve us,* our obligation is equally great. I am happy to find that most, if not all our officers, are likely to get supplies of clothing through your agency. Col. Carrington who is appointed to make the contracts for the subsistence of the southern army, also informs me your house have it in contemplation to engage in this business. *Great as all our other obligations are,* if you contract for the supplies of the army, this will be greater than all the rest, for the present mode in which we are supplied is truly distressing both to the people and to the army. The manner of collecting by military parties renders it distressing to the citizens, and from the uncertain collections, the army is often without any thing to eat. This is hard upon troops who have bled so freely for an oppressed people. *I must beg you to hasten your proposals, and I flatter myself you will from your attachment to the cause as well as a regard for the army, serve the public on the lowest terms.*

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

NATH. GREENE.

Mr. John Banks.

This, from a victorious general, to a young man of a warm and sanguine temper, was highly flattering.

It is farther added that J. Banks made the contract—peace ensued—he not only sunk a great deal of money by it, but died before his accounts were settled Gen. Greene administered upon his affairs, obtained possession of all his papers, besides very valuable landed estates in South Carolina and Georgia, which circumstances, with many others of great importance, are clearly stated in the bill.

A copy of my bill of complaint and exhibits have been forwarded to the secretary of the treasury, accompanied by a letter which was dated upon the 15th of November, 1801, in which an investigation was requested. This mode was adopted because it appeared to me that as the interest and honor of the United States were concerned, a direct application to him was not only proper, but would facilitate the settlement and decision. It is however, to be presumed, from the silence of Mr. Gallatin, that he thought otherwise. My next application, therefore, must be to Congress. In the mean time, it will afford me pleasure, if such aid may be offered by Mr. Gallatin as may be reasonable. This application will be made during the present session, if possible, but at all events, before the end of the next.

HENRY BANKS.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 21.

We have advices from Cape-Francois to the 19th November, by captain Williams, of the ship Minerva, who arrived here yesterday. They state in positive terms, that General Rochambeau brought no troops with him from Port-Republican, though 5 or 600 were daily expected; and that, since he entered upon the duties of his office, no general engagement had taken place between the French troops and the negroes. During the week preceding capt. W's departure, none of the brigands had been seen near the Cape; from which circumstance it was conjectured they were collecting their forces for a desperate attack. Captain W. did not learn that Christophe was wounded, as reported by the last arrival.—Markets dull for all kinds of American produce except vegetables. Colonial produce scarce and high.

Extract of a letter from Wm. C. Williams, mate of the ship Tyre of Providence, to his Brother in this city, dated Lima, July 6th, 1802.

"I wrote you about a year ago from the Island of St. Mary's informing you of our prospect of obtaining a cargo of skins. We have been in the hands of the Spaniards ever since the 27th of September, 1801. When I wrote to you from St. Mary's we were bound into Conception to refreth and make a harbour during the winter season. We lay there seven weeks; but, not being allowed to take in wood, we returned to St. Mary's for that purpose. While we lay there, an English paivateer arrived from the Cape of Good Hope on a cruize; and being in distress for provisions, we exchanged with her 3 casks of salt provisions, and 3 of bread, for 3 bolts of duck and one new sail, of which we were in want, though we could but ill spare the provisions.

"After wooding, we sailed for Massafuero, to take off all our skins and men, and then to return to the coast with both vessels, to prepare for the N. W. After taking of our skins (45.000 on board the ship, and 19,000 on the schooner) we sailed for Conception Harbour, where we arrived on the 28th Sept. and were immediately seized; the captain and first officers, with a boat's crew, closely confined in prison; and the remainder on board the vessel, under a strong military guard. In this situation we remained 3 weeks before any thing leaked out, when we were informed that the privateer above mentioned had taken a vessel near Lima, which we left at Conception when we sailed from thence to St. Mary's, and that we had given information respecting her to the captain of the privateer, which was false. The enraged owner was a man of immense property, and his son-in-law officiated as Governor during the governor's absence; we were, therefore, very ill used. He would not allow any person to speak to Captain Swaine, or any of his officers, on pain of perpetual confinement; and endeavoured to bribe the ship's crew in his favour.

"When the Governor returned, he expressed his surprize at these proceedings; but refused to restore the ship, and ordered her to Lima for trial. Accordingly, after being searched, and robbed of of almost every thing, after 5 months detention in Conception, we were conducted to Valparaiso, where we found the schooner Oneco, who had come down some days before us to procure provisions, being refused a supply in Conception; also ship Trial, Coffin, a sealer, her rudder on shore and sails unbent; and ship Hazard, Rowan, of Providence.

"We were immediately conducted into the castle, without having any kind of furniture allowed us; and were informed in a few days by the Governor that the ship was condemned, and we might get home as we could. Captain Swaine petitioned for a copy of the proceedings, but received no reply. He then solicited a passport for himself, a boy, and me, which was granted, and we took our passage on board a Spanish ship for this place. We sailed with a fleet of English and American vessels, amongst whom were the Havannah Eliza, Gardner; Ann, Colman; & Wareham, Gevin, all of Nantucket.

"American property perhaps never suffered so much by any nation as it has on this coast during the past year. The people here call us Jews, and say that no nation can do them an injury.

"Whilst we lay in Valapraise, Captain Rowan, in the Hazard, of Providence, was boarded in the most cruel and inhuman manner. I was an eye witness to the transaction. He was bound to the N. W. and put in to refresh. On the governments demanding what small arms he had on board, he refused to deliver them unless by compulsion: and instantly had his guns charged, matches lighted, and sentries at the gang ways: for he observed the governor getting into a boat with a strong gard, apparently for the purpose of boarding him. Capt. R. refusing to admit his gard, the governor took with him only the captain of the port and the Captain of the brig Lima Boyd, of Portsmouth. Capt. R. objected to the delivery of his muskets, & hoisted the American flag, telling the governor it was neutral, and not to be insulted.

The governor went on shore, ordered the guns in the fort to be loaded, and directed a ship of 24 guns, laying there, to hold herself in readiness to sink captain Rowan. The ship fired upon him, but he persisted in refusing to go on shore.—Captain R. nailed his flag to the gaff, and stood on the defensive for two or three days; but seeing batteries erecting on shore, and active preparations making to sink him, he sent word to the governor, that if he would send three men on board, according to treaty, and give him a certificate of the seizure, he would deliver them; which was agreed to and done. Captain R. now ordered his guns to be unloaded, his colours hauled down, &c. but they still kept their matches burning on shore, and had a strong guard. He then offered to go on shore if the governor would warrant the safety of his person, but he refused. On the morning of the 1st of April upwards of 200 Spaniards boarded him, wounded many of his crew, (one of them mortally) and committed them to prison. The Spaniards then plundered the vessel.

"The following is a list of the American vessels taken within a year on this coast:—

Miantonomo, Swaine, of Norwich, condemned.

Trial,——, Nantcket, do. taken at Valparaiso.

Mars, ——, Nantucket, robbed of her goods in Lima, but permitted to go to Canton.

Ship Hazard of Providence. taken at Valparaiso.

Sch'r Oneco, How, obliged to sell in consequence of not supplying him with provisions, and the detention of the ship.

Ship Ann, Colman, with 1400 bls sper. oil; Wareham, Given, and Hannah and Eliza, Gardiner, all of Nantucket, taken by the cruizers, into St. Mary's.

"A number of others, belonging to different parts of the United States, have been taken in this place, the goods taken out, and then ordered away, the names I have not learned."

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess, from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.	Early and late York Cabbage.
Trefoile, or yellow do.	Early and late sugar loaf do.
Lucern and timothy do.	Green and yellow Savoy do.
Burnet and ryegrass do.	Large white Scotch do.
Saintfoine and burden grass do.	Large white winter do.
Furze or whin seed,	Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Spring tares or vetches,	Red Dutch, to pickle.
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.	Brussells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Canary and spinage do.	Early and late Battersea Cabbage.
White and brown mustard,	Early and late Cauliflower.
Early frame, charlton and hotspur Peas.	Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spanish morratto, glory of England, and blue Prussian Peas.	Large red & orange Carrot.
Large windsor, long pod, riga & snap Beans.	Salsafie and Nasturtion.
Large Norfolk, and summer Turnips.	Large Parsnip.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radish Seed.	Madeira and silver Onion.
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.	Large London leek.
Early and late Cucumber.	Green and white Asparagus.
Cresses and pepper Grass.	White curl'd Indive
	La ge Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
	Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
	Green and white Cos Lettuce.
	Ice Lettuce

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in sets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and some blue and white Glass Flower Bottles. A Treatise on Gardening, by a native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

I WILL SELL, FOR CASH,

400 acres of Land,

IN the lower end of Powhatan county, and give possession next October, or sooner if desired. It is an excellent stand for a store, having every necessary building on it. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the culture of grain. Any person inclined to purchase, will meet with a bargain. I intend to Kentucky soon, and if this land should not be sold previous to my departure for that state, my business will be carried on during my absence as heretofore.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Powhatan, December 29, 1802. 2t

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803; *for Sale, at this office.*

Lunenburg County, November Court, 1802.

John Bowman, William French, Andrew Buchanan, George Buchanan, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, and John M'Kie, surviving partners of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, George Crawford, Wm. French, Andrew Buchanan, Geo: Buchanan, Thos. Hopkirk, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, John M'Kie, and Andrew Johnston, late merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, & Co. Complts,

Against

William Dowling, and Abraham Maury, Ex'rs. of Abraham Maury, sen. dec. Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, neither of them, having entered their appearance, according to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the complainants, by their attorney, *It is ordered*, that they do appear here on the second Thursday in March next, it being court day, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A Copy

Teste,

John Taylor, D. C.

For Sale

ON Wednesday the 26th day of January next, (1803) upon the premises, in the town of Manchester, will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, the following property, belonging to the Estate of Col. Bernard Markham, dec'd. viz:

One Tenement,

Upon the main street, adjoining the property of Mr. John Murchie and Mr. Thomas Goode, with its improvements, consisting of a large and commodious two story House, Kitchen, Lumber-House, &c. well calculated for a merchant or private family.——Also, a number of four

Half acre Lots,

Ditched in, upon the back street leading to Manchester Warehouse, and adjoining the property of Mr. Archibald Campbell. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. Archibald Freeland of Manchester, who is fully authorized by us to dispose of the same.

MARY MARKHAM, *Executrix.*
LENÆUS BOLLING, *Executor.*

Chesterfield, Dec. 6, 1802. oawtdf

N. B. The above property is insured.

In Hanover County Court,
November 1st, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Abialum Thomas, Pl'ts. } In Chancery.

AGAINST

James Jones and John Jones, Def'ts.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of twelve months, taking seven bonds for the purchase money, five for one ninth part each, the other two for one twelfth part each, and that they deliver the first five to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants respectively, having first given three weeks notice of the time, place and terms of such sale in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste, 12w3w*p*

THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

At a court held for Cumberland County, on Monday the 25th day of October, 1802.

Christina Meredith, complainant, Against John Clarke, and William Clarke, administrator, &c. of William Clarke, dec'd. defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendant, John Clarke, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant, by her counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant, John Clarke, do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A copy—Teste,

Wade N. Woodson, D. C. C. C.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

Port Wine,

Is this day landing, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 2d Nov. 1802. [tf]

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the eldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lesueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inspection tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

Wingfield Grammar School,

WILL be continued the ensuing year, under the direction of the subscriber. In this school it is proposed to teach Greek, Latin, and English grammatically; also, Geography and the use of the Globes, together with Arithmetic and Mathematics, in their various branches.

The price of board and tuition will be £.30 for the term, commencing the 15th of January next, and ending the 15th of December following, or £.28 for those under the age of 16 years.

No pupil, or boarder, will be considered as engaged for less than the term, nor will any be allowed to take part of two terms to make up one, unless by special contract under the hand of the subscriber.

Washing and fuel will be found the boarders, but not lodging.

Quarterly payments, in advance, will be required.

PETER NELSON.

Hanover, Dec. 14, 1802. 12aw4w

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

NOTICE

In the case of *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris,*

BANKRUPTS.

THE commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and now in prosecution against Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight and Harris, intend to meet on Saturday the 22d day of January, 1803, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend, and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 22, 1802.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 19th October, 1802. tf.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) millstones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardiner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 12aw3m

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—IN—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 319 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. cptf.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Nelson Berkely, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public sale, on the premises, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

In Hanover county,

CONTAINING 302 acres, situated on Newfound River, and bounded by the said river, on the south; by the land of Capt. Thomas Price, on the east; by the main road on the north, and by Landon C. Berkley, on the west. There is on the land a small dwelling house, a kitchen, dairy and meat house, and a new barn 20 by 40 feet. There are also young orchards of apple and peach trees, and more than 100 bushels of wheat have been seeded upon the land, together with some rye and barley. At the same time will be sold, several valuable Negroes, the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon and Team, and Plantation Tools.

Carter Berkeley.

Also, will be sold, one moiety of a Merchant Mill, and fifty acres of Land, adjoining on Newfound River, within a mile of the above tract of land, together with an unexpired lease for six years, of the other moiety. The above Mill will be sold to satisfy a mortgage. The sale of the above property will commence on Monday the 3d day of January next, and continue until the whole is sold. C. B.

Hanover, Nov. 22d, 1802. (t3d Jan.)

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherret, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Doctor Greenberry Belt, dec. are requested to make them known before the 1st day of February next; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given by

SAM. MARSHALL, *Adm'r.*

Powhatan, C. H. Dec. 21, 1802. 4w